DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 065 215 RC 006 276

AUTHOR	Sockabasin, Allen J., Comp; Stone, John G., Comp.
TITLE	Off-Reservation Indian Survey [Maine].
INSTITUTION	Macquarie Univ., North Ryde (Australia).
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO	ME-P-74
PUB DATE	71
NOTE	57p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Academic Achievement; *American Indians; Census Figures; *Community Services; Demography; *Government Role; Health Insurance; Housing Patterns; Income; *Migrant Employment; *Non Reservation American Indians; Population Education; State Surveys
IDENTIFIERS	*Maine

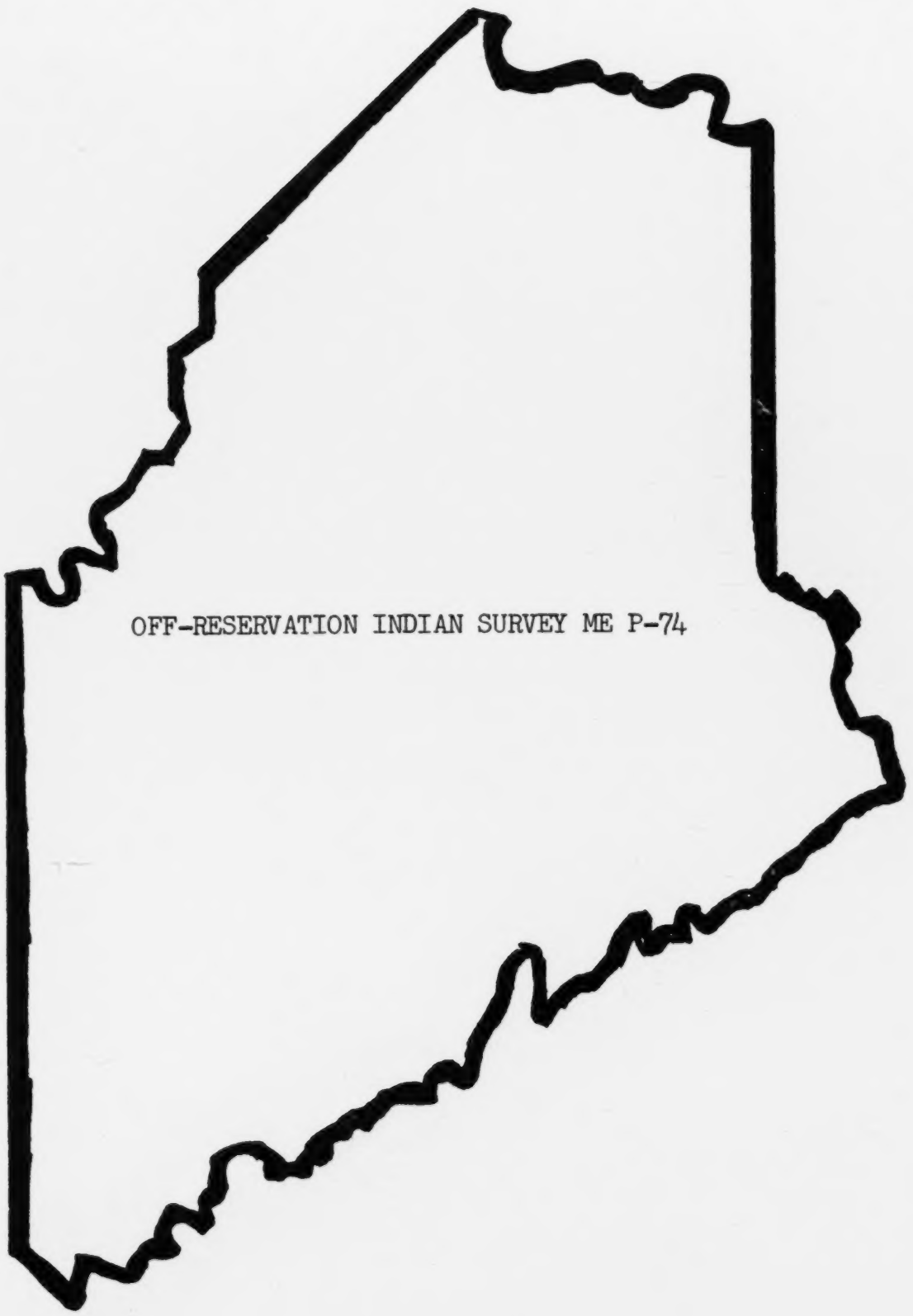
ABSTRACT

The needs of the off-reservation Indian population in Maine and recommendations for the correction of these needs are discussed. The program's objectives were (1) to determine the present level of services available to off-reservation Indians in Maine, (2) to determine present housing standards, educational levels, health programs, and geographic areas of population concentration, and (3) to create maximum public awareness of and involvement in the recommended solutions. In gathering information, a structural questionnaire with both closed and open questions, which allowed for both statistical and opinionated data, was used to evaluate the plight of the off-reservation Indian. Sources of error in the work program stemmed from poor communication--many of the Indians spoke French or an Indian language and only partially understood English, many misunderstood the questions asked them, and the interviewers had some difficulty in conveying the reason for their visit. Two plans were recommended: Plan I calls for the creation of the position of "Co-ordinator" to off-reservation Indians within the State of Maine Department of Indian Affairs, thus creating a central headquarters to work in behalf of the off-reservation Indians; Plan II calls for the creation of 2 positions of "Co-ordinator," and their respective jobs and qualifications are listed. The appendix includes the Application For Off-Reservation Indian Survey and statistical recordings. (FF)

ED 065215

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1972
NMSU
E.R.I.C.



OFF-RESERVATION INDIAN SURVEY ME P-74

ERIC 006276

OFF-RESERVATION

INDIAN SURVEY

ME P-74

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330
TEL. (207) 289-2831

JAMES H. MURPHY
COMMISSIONER

August 3, 1971

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Greatful appreciation is extended to Consultants, Allen J. Sockabasin and John G. Stone in the compilation and extensive research for CPA Special Project No. Maine P-74, Maine's Off-Reservation Indian Population.

This report will show the needs of the off-reservation Indian population and recommendations for the correction of these needs.

It is greatly appreciated that The United States Government, Department of Housing and Urban Development extended a grant for the purpose of initiating such a worth-while survey concerning the off-reservation Indian people.

The excellent co-operation from the private and public sectors of Maine is also acknowledged.

Cordially yours,

James H. Murphy
Commissioner

JHM/mg

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Is hereby rendered to private individuals, private and public agencies within the State of Maine for their assistance and consideration in the Off-Reservation Indian Survey ME P-74.

SURVEY COMPILED AND COMPOSED BY:

Allen J. Sockabasin, Consultant
John G. Stone, Consultant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
PART I	INTRODUCTION	9
PART II	PROCEDURE OF WORK PROGRAM	11
	A. Objectives	13
	B. Data Gathering	13
	C. Location	14
	D. Sources of Error	15
PART III	PRESENT LEVEL SERVICES TO OFF-RESERVATION INDIANS	19
	A. Association of Aroostook Indians	21
	B. State of Maine Department of Indian Affairs	22
	C. T.R.I.B.E.	23
	D. Division of Indian Services	24
	E. Department of Inland Fisheries and Game	25
	F. Conclusions	26
PART IV	ANALYSIS OF PRESENT SITUATION	27
	A. Population	29
	1. Size	29
	2. Age Grouping	30
	3. Concentration	30
	4. Tribal Association	32
	B. Employment	32
	C. Income	33

V CONTENTS

D. Housing 34

E. Education 38

F. Health 39

G. Conclusions 40

PART V RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS . 43

PART VI APPENDICES 53

A. Application For Off-Reservation Indian Survey 55

B. Off-Reservation Indian Population 58

C. Census Comparison 59

D. Educational Level 60

E. Tribal Association 61

F. Income of Off-Reservation Indians In Maine . 62

G. Housing Code 63

H. Housing Classification 65

I. Health Insurance Coverage 66

J. Medical Expenses 67

* All data in charts and graphs obtained from interview forms.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

Are there off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine? If there are, who are these people? Where do they live? How do they live? What future do these people have in Maine today? These are very uncommon questions asked and ones that we have tried to answer in this report.

If a person goes to one of Maine's communities and asks a few of its residents if there are any Indians living in their town or surrounding area, the answer is usually "yes." Off-reservation Indians can be divided into three categories: (1) "Reservation-born and-raised who have recently moved into areas", (2) "Second-generation Indians born off the reservation," and (3) "Third-generation Indians who wish to maintain their Indian identity and participate fully in the non-Indian world."

Results from the survey show that the majority of off-reservation Indians have lived on a reservation or have been there enough to know the conditions. When they leave the reservation, the Indians are seeking independence. This independence is sought for different reasons; the main reason seems to be economic. Their needs are more than can be met on the reservations. They are seeking better employment opportunities which, in sequence, would give them better housing, transportation, education, and generally better living conditions.

Tradition is an indirect reason for off-reservation Indians living in the State of Maine, especially in the Aroostook County area. Micmac and Maliseet Indians from Canadian reserves annually come to this area for the potato harvest in the fall of the year and return to their reserves in winter.

At least most of them do. Some are offered winter and spring jobs by farmers and do not return to Canada. Others that come for the harvest one day decide that they are just as well off financially to stay in Maine for the winter than to go back to Canada. By staying in the winter, they can often find part-time jobs which would not be available to them in Canada. As a result of these people staying here, their children are brought up in Maine and somewhat lose contact with their relatives in Canada.

PART II

PROCEDURE OF WORK PROGRAM

A. OBJECTIVES OF WORK PROGRAM

1. To determine the present level of services under the present governmental structure available to off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine.

2. To determine present housing standards, educational levels, health programs and geographic areas of population concentration.

3. To create maximum public awareness of and involvement in the project and the recommended solutions.

B. DATA GATHERING

In gathering information about the off-reservation Indians, a structural questionnaire was used, with both closed and open questions. This allowed us to obtain both statistical and opinionated data which is very necessary in evaluating the plight of the off-reservation Indian.

The State of Maine was arbitrarily divided into 37 geographical areas. A consultant would take one block at a time and go to each town in that block and then take another block and so forth until the whole State had been covered. Generally one consultant was working the geographical area north of Augusta, Maine, and another the area south of Augusta. While each block was being covered, names and addresses of people were exchanged so that no one would be overlooked.

The schedule of geographical area being covered was examined at the beginning of the survey. In doing this, we were able to determine which areas to visit according to traveling conditions and seasonal employment. It was decided that the Aroostook County area and Washington County area would be surveyed during the winter months because potato and blueberry harvesting draw a high number of seasonal workers. This helped in eliminating non-resident Indians from the survey. The western and northwestern area of the State was surveyed early in the fall because of bad traveling conditions that might occur in winter or spring.

C. LOCATION

The procedure used in contacting off-reservation Indians varied with the geographical area visited. At the beginning of the project, form letters were sent out to all town clerks in the State informing them that there would be a consultant contacting them in the next few months for the purpose of locating off-reservation Indians in their towns. During the months from October to March, each town in the state was visited. The first attempt was to contact these town clerks, for the great majority of town clerks in the State of Maine are long-time residents; and if they don't have the information you want, they know from whom you can gain the information.

In towns of more sizable population where a town clerk might not know all of the residents, the postmaster, welfare departments, police departments, and even long-time residents were contacted in an attempt to locate the off-reservation Indians in their areas.

Another method was by checking with the census list on those people currently not present on Maine's three reservations.

By far the most effective method of locating off-reservation Indians was from the co-operation of the Indian people themselves. For example, after contacting Indian families, they would be asked if they had any relatives or friends living in the area or in the State of Maine. Co-operation in names and addresses was one of the major factors in the success of the survey.

D. SOURCES OF ERROR

Sources of error in the work program were mainly in the area of contacting individual off-reservation Indians.

The most prevalent problem was with communication. Many of the Micmac and Maliseet Indians in the Aroostook County area spoke mostly the French or Indian language with only a partial understanding of English. This was a hindrance for two reasons.

First, and very obvious, they could not read nor understand the questions asked them on the questionnaire. More common was the fact that they would misunderstand the questions asked them.

Secondly, there was some difficulty in conveying the reason for our visit to the people. Many times when the Department of Indian Affairs was mentioned, people would think we were there to offer them immediate assistance. Some people were even afraid we were there to deport them back to Canada.

Time factors were involved in the work program. One of these factors was the limited time for calling back to homes of people who were not there previously. Various reasons ranging from people on vacation, visiting sick relatives, or just poor luck were the causes. Although we were able to add these people in our population count, we were not able to gain any other valid information about them.

Isolation of some families was another time factor. This is best explained by example. One day was spent locating a man and his wife. They were living in a logging camp in the woods in Washington County. After driving for nearly three hours, we came to the logging camp road which was supposed to lead us to their camp. It took one hour to walk into the camp, one hour to discuss the survey and gain the information from these people, and one hour to walk back to the camp. Add this time to the return trip, and one day had gone by. Although these cases were not frequent, they were there and were necessary to the success of the survey.

Still another problem was with co-operation of the off-reservation people. Skepticism of surveys was the biggest problem that we faced, especially from people who had previously lived on reservations. There they were exposed to many surveys and given false promises if they co-operated in these surveys. Thus they were skeptical to co-operate with the consultants.

Typical comments were as follows:

1. Oh, another survey.

2. These surveys never do any good.

3. Why should I waste my time on another survey?

Etc., etc.

It should also be pointed out that there was one consideration we were anticipating but one that never occurred. That was with the ethnic backgrounds of the interviewers. We were concerned that the Indian people might not co-operate with a non-Indian or an Indian of another tribe. This was not the case, however. There was no problem in this area.

PART III

PRESENT LEVEL SERVICES TO OFF-RESERVATION INDIANS

Present level of services to off-reservation Indians at this time are limited. However, there are services from which off-reservation Indians do benefit in whole or in part. We have attempted to describe these services and also their relation to off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine.

A. THE ASSOCIATION OF AROOSTOOK INDIANS

The Association of Aroostook Indians is the only organization that works exclusively with off-reservation Indians in Maine. It is a non-profit association working mainly with Maliseet and Micmac off-reservation Indian tribes. The A.A.I. presently has a staff of three Aroostook Indians that are active in seeking and setting up various programs. No long term funds have yet been obtained by the A.A.I. However, funds are available for A.A.I. presently for salaries and operations from the Ford Foundation, and also from the higher Education Act of 1965, Title I Grant. Other assistance is actively being sought. The Association has 17 all Indian Board of Directors in various parts of Aroostook County that serve on this Board voluntarily. When A.A.I. was formed, their objectives were as follows:

1. To find way to improve housing, employment and youth opportunities for numerous off-reservation Indians living in Aroostook County and to implement this purpose.

2. To respond to the community problems expressed by the off-reservation Indians living in Aroostook County, and to fulfill the social service and educational and recreational needs, expressed by the off-reservation Indians living in Aroostook County.

3. To initiate programs in community development and social services.

4. To meet the programs and needs of the off-reservation Indians living in Aroostook County through an elected advisory board of Aroostook County Indians and to carry them out from centeral office of the Association of Aroostook Indians, Inc., at Ricker College, Houlton, Maine. [1]

This survey showed that there were 465 off-reservation Indians in total found in Aroostook County. 427 were Maliseet and Micmac tribes; 38 were Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, and Cherokee. According to the President of the A.A.I., the growth of the Association is steadily progressing. Ideas and plans for the growth of the Association are abundant in number and only lack of financial aid is hindering a rapid growing organization.

B. THE STATE OF MAINE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The State of Maine Department of Indian Affairs was created to exercise general supervision over Maine's two Indian tribes. Those tribes consist of the Passamaquoddies in Washington County that reside on two Indian reservations, Indian Township and Pleasant Point. The other tribe is the Penobscots who reside on Indian Island in Penobscot County.

The three Indian reservations mentioned are the only Indian reservations in the State of Maine. The 1970 tribal census role for the Penobscot tribe showed that the tribe had 828 Indians listed. Pleasant Point had 330 listed on their 1970 census list. And Indian Township had 213 listed in 1969, the only list available at the time. The Indian persons listed on these tribal censuses are not all on-reservation Indians, but some are off-reservation Indians living in Maine and other states in the nation.

1 The history of the Association of Aroostook Indians, Page 2.

The Department has two other offices besides the main office in Augusta. One is at Indian Island, and the other is in Calais, Me., half-way between the two Passamaquoddy Indian reservations. At each branch office an on-reservation Indian may receive assistance providing that the Indian is a member of either the two tribes, and also providing that the Indian is presently living on his or her respective reservation. The type of assistance and programs that the Department of Indian Affairs has are as follows:

> General assistance for food, fuel, medical, dental and other health care needs. Reservatinn facilities are public utilities, roads, grounds, fire protection, recreational programs, employment and educational opportunities.

All programs are focused to those Indians living on Maine's three Indian reservations. Like other programs, the off-reservation Indian population is excluded because they are either non-members of the two tribes, or they presently do not reside on an Indian reservation. Therefore, there is no assistance from this department to these off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine, even though the name reads "Department of Indian Affairs."

C. <u>T.R.I.B.E.</u>

T.R.I.B.E., meaning teaching and research in Bi-cultural Education, is a nonprofit corporation organized by the Maliseet, Micmac, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot Indian tribes of Maine and eastern Canada in hopes of improving the current status of Indian education.

In the United States and Canadian school systems, 60 to 90% of Indian children fail to graduate from the 12th grade. The seventeen all Indian Directors of T.R.I.B.E. together with an all Indian staff and student consultants are attempting to develop new educational programs and ways of improving existing programs so that the needs of Indian students may be more nearly met. At the time of this writing, T.R.I.B.E. had no classes in progress; however, the staff and student consultants were having group sessions planning and making recommendations as to what type of programs they felt were necessary to best meet their needs. (Of the 10 student consultants who were taking part in this planning project, 9 were from reservations either from Maine or Canada and one from an off-reservation Indian family.)

T.R.I.B.E. is presently located at what is now the International Indian learning center--previously a Job Corps center--in Acadia National Park near Bar Harbor, Maine. T.R.I.B.E. is being funded by public agencies (local and federal), private groups, and foundations in both countries, but no long-term funding commitments have yet been obtained. Most of T.R.I.B.E.'s efforts have been channeled towards on-reservation Indians living in Maine and Canada. However, there is no stipulations that prevent off-reservation Indian children from participating. It is hoped that in the near future this school will be of greater benefit to off-reservation Indian children in Maine.

D. DIVISION OF INDIAN SERVICES

In November of 1967 the Division of Indian Services was created within the Bureau of Human Relations Service. The Division has been working mainly with the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes of Indians

who reside on Maine's three Indian reservations. Some of the services that the Indian services had available in the past were for example:

A. Educational counseling and placement service for Indian children.

B. Provided public health nursing by means of the division's nurse.

C. Community development activities and technical assistance.

The division also played a big role on the construction of the new parish hall located in Indian township. Presently the Indian Services Division has scholarships available for board, room, and books for on and off-reservation Indian college students. The division also has recently recognized and included the Association of Aroostook Indians in some of their programs. According to the information gathered, the division had no available funds or services for the entire off-reservation Indian population other than the scholarship fund, which is available for both on and off-reservation Indians.

E. DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME

The Department of Inland Fisheries and Game provide a free hunting, fishing, and trapping license to an Indian over the age of 10 years old without charge or fee providing that the person meets these requirements:

1. The person must be a member of either the Passamaquoddy or Penobscot tribe.

2. Must be on the active Indian Reservation Tribal Census role.

3. Have certification from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs stating that the person is an Indian.

With these requirements the off-reservation Indian population is largely excluded since the total off-reservation Indian population is not only made up by the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribes of Indians, but also Micmac, Maliseet, and other western tribes.

Legislation has been submitted in recent years to amend these provisions so that all Indians in Maine would be entitled to these licenses, but thus far has been unsuccessful.

F. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion this survey has shown that there are some services available to off-reservation Indians but at large these services are excluded from them for one reason or another. We have seen that there is only one organization, that of the Association of Aroostook Indians, that works exclusively with off-reservation Indians. Other services received by off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine are largely from those local, state, and federal programs for which any resident of the State of Maine is eligible if he meets the requirements of that organization.

PART IV

ANALYSIS OF PRESENT SITUATION

A. POPULATION

1. Size

As a result of the off-reservation survey, we have found the population of off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine to be 1,454. This figure was taken from our questionnaire that includes all men, women, and children of Indian descent in the State of Maine.

In arriving at this figure as the Indian population in Maine, a few qualifying statements should be made. The first concerns who is considered an off-reservation Indian in this survey.

An attempt was made in every case to determine if the person or family had lived in Maine for a length of time not less than six months. Inquiry was also made in an attempt to learn if the person or family was planning to stay in the State. This was necessary if we were to get a true picture of the population. There is a high ratio of transient Indians from Canada who are in Maine for short periods of time during the potato harvest in Aroostook County or in other areas where there is seasonal work. These people we did not consider a part of our population survey.

In determining the population, we considered the one-fourth blood-line rule as a criterion for determining who is Indian and who is non-Indian. This practice was followed by the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians living on the reservations in the State of Maine, and we followed this same procedure in this survey.

It should be noted that this guideline was followed by inspection because it would be very difficult and time consuming to check into family bloodlines or Indian bond numbers to check the absolute validity of the research. It was felt, however, that this procedure was very successful.

2. Age Grouping

Results from the survey show that of the total population of 1,454, there are 919 children as compared with 535 adults. This number of children (63.42% of the total population) is very important to keep in mind when considering comprehensive assistance programs for off-reservation Indians.

3. Concentration

The highest level of off-reservation Indian population is in Aroostook County, where 31.98% of the total population is found. The size of the population, 465 people, is located in the eastern section of the County. Most of this population live in or between the cities of Caribou and Houlton.

Penobscot County has the next highest number of off-reservation Indians with 255 inhabitants. This number represents 17.54% of the total off-reservation Indian population. The majority of this population live in two areas of the County; that of the Millinocket area and the Bangor area.

Washington County has the third highest population concentration in the State of Maine. Its off-reservation Indian population of 187, or 12.86% of the total population, is located mainly around the towns of Calais and Perry.

These three counties mentioned previously represent a combine total of 907 or 62.38% of the entire off-reservation population in the State of Maine. This high concentration in these three areas is partially explained by the closeness of these areas with Indian reservations both in Maine and in Canada. In the providences of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there are several Indian reservations on which Micmac and Maliseet Indians live. The Indian population in Aroostook County is mainly composed of these two tribes.

The Passamaquoddy Indian reservations of Indian Township and Pleasant Point in Washington County are the main sources of the Indian population in Washington County.

Penobscot County has more of an equal representation of the four major tribes found in the survey, although they are found in generally separate areas. In the Millinocket area there are mostly Micmac and Maliseet Indians from the Canadian reservations, whereas in the Bangor vicinity, there are more Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians. These come from the previously mentioned reservations in Washington County and also from the Penobscot Indian reservation in Old Town which is in the greater Bangor vicinity.

The relationship between population concentration and employment is in the other major consideration. This topic will be discussed in connection with employment.

4. TRIBAL ASSOCIATION

There are four major tribes of Indians found in the State of Maine. The Micmac Tribe and Maliseet tribe now have active reservations in the Canadian providences. These two tribes represent 56.60% of the total off-reservation Indian population found in the State of Maine. The Penobscot Tribe and the Passamaquoddy Tribe both have reservations in the State of Maine. Off-reservation Indians from these tribes in the State of Maine represent 17.19% and 21.73% respectively, or a total of 38.92% of the total off-reservation Indian population. The remaining off-reservation Indian population is represented by eight different tribes. These include the Cherokee, Paiute, Sioux, Comanche, Pequot, Pawnee, Iroquois, and Chippewa tribes. These tribes represent a total of 4.47% of the off-reservation Indian population in the State of Maine.

B. EMPLOYMENT

Of the 367 family applications used, 180 families had members employed and 187 families with unemployed members.

Of this number of families it was found that only 51 families represented skilled employees, while the remaining 296 families had unskilled members.

Of the 180 employed, 89 had seasonal employment, with the remaining 91 employed non-seasonally. This would imply that of the remaining 187 families not employed, a large majority of its members would be classed in the seasonal employment category when working.

Seasonal employment of the off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine includes three main industries. They are the potato industry, the lumber industry, and the fishing industry.

Nearly all seasonal employment in Aroostook County is in the potato industry. Indians associated with this industry are most often employed steadily only during the potato harvesting season with sporadic employment during the winter in the potato warehouses and in spring during the planting season.

Seasonal employment in Washington County centers around the fishing and the lumber industry. The fishing done by off-reservation Indians in this county is mostly for lobsters and also digging for clams. This is done for the most part in the summer months. The lumber industry in this area affords approximately 8 months employment for off-reservation Indians. There is also a blueberry crop which affords approximately 3 to 4 weeks. In Penobscot County seasonal employment is centered in the northern parts of the county and is in the lumber industry. Off-reservation Indians in this area work on log drives, cutting pulp and other unskilled labor in the pulp mills. This employment for seasonal workers averages between 7 and 9 months per year.

Employment in the remaining counties of the State of Maine is more evenly divided between seasonal and non-seasonal.

C. INCOME

From 367 families interviewed, we found the total income was $1,379,485, which results in an average annual family income of $3,758.82.

Of this total income, $176,868, or 12.82% is received from State of Maine assistance programs. The highest single source is aid to dependent children, which is 9.21% of this assistance.

Other programs such as aid to blind, aid to disabled, and aid to aged make up the remaining 3.61%.

Social Security payments represent $74,996 of the total income of $1,379,485. This is 5.44% of the total income. Veterans Administration payments represent 1.07% of the total income of the off-reservation Indians.

Other sources of income such as pension plans or retirement payments amount to $23,676, or 8.23% of the total income.

Total payments made by State of Maine Assistance programs, Social Security, and other agencies represent 21.05% of the total income to off-reservation Indians. In monetary terms, this represents $290,240. This leaves 78.95% of the total income of off-reservation Indians paid in wages and salaries through employment.

In the breakdown of income classification, it shows that 44.14% of the Indian families have incomes less than $3,000, while only 26.70% have incomes above, $5,000 and only 1.64% of Indian families have incomes over $10,000.

D. HOUSING

Housing is one of the most serious problems many off-reservation Indians face and also one of the most difficult problems to describe in terms of conditions in which off-reservation Indians live.

Housing conditions of off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine range from very well built, comfortable homes all the way down the continum to old doors braced by poles and blankets for floors. With this great variance in housing conditions, it is very hard to classify housing in a

rigid sense, but we have made an attempt to describe these conditions so that one can obtain a general idea of the housing conditions under which off-reservation Indians live.

We have described the housing in terms of either good, fair, or poor. A general description of these categories is as follows:

CATEGORY I

Good

This is one of the easiest types of housing conditions to describe. Characteristics include an exterior of good quality aluminum, vinyl, shingle or lap. The interior has quality tile or sheetrock ceiling with good appearance. The walls are covered with neat appearing wall paper or wood paneling. Floors are made of a good grade hardwood, inlaid tiling or carpeting. The heating system is a central system of hot water, or hot air. Plumbing contains at least 3 piece bath, kitchen sink, automatic water heater, with at least copper tubing. Lighting is characterized by good fixtures, relatively new wiring with circuit breakers or other adequate fused facilities.

CATEGORY II

Fair

Housing in this area is sometimes very hard to describe. A house or apartment which might be described as fair by our standards might fall into another by others. For example, a building we might classify as having fair living conditions because of its exterior or interior might be very sound structurally, or on the other hand might be very unsound in this area.

The exterior would be covered with rough lightweight shingles not fitted tightly together with either light fiberglass insulation or even asphalt paper insulation. Interior consists of average to cheap quality ceiling tile. The walls are usually low quality paneling to their plaster walls with average to cheap quality wallpaper. Floors are usually wood, either hard or soft that is usually painted. This type of house or apartment is heated by a floor furnace or gravity hot air furnace. Plumbing consists of a 3 piece bath and kitchen sink that is either old style or of cheap quality. Lighting is done by drop lights, cheap fixtures, and only 3 circuits or less.

CATEGORY III

Poor

Poor housing conditions are more easily described because of their lack of most everything. This type of housing usually consists of rundown old houses, old camps, or decrepit apartment buildings. A general description of our classification of these conditions is as follows:

The exterior of the house consists of rough boards or logs. They are sometimes covered with roll asphalt paper or novelty siding. The interior has a crude rough finish with no ceiling tiles, and no cabinets or closet space. The floors are usually soft wood with no covering. Heating is by stoves or even fireplaces. There is either a single cold water faucet or pump by the kitchen sink or no running water at all. Lighting the facility is either done by gas lamps or a single electric light.

Using this criteria to describe off-reservation Indian housing; we determined that 33.90% of the housing was in the "GOOD" category, 20.62% in the "FAIR" category, and a high 45.48% in the "POOR" category.

Trends in data show that housing conditions according to our criteria tend to fall into either the good or poor categories. A reason for this is that we left a wider range of conditions on the upper or "GOOD" category that a house, apartment, or trailer might be categorized as.

Regarding the three counties in the State of Maine where more than 60% of the off-reservation Indians reside, there is a higher percentage of families living in the housing category "POOR" than the average in the state. In Aroostook County there are 51.04% in the "POOR" category with only 22.92% in the "GOOD" category. In Penobscot County the percentage is lower in the "POOR" category as compared to 43.04% in the "GOOD" category and the remaining 17.72% in the "FAIR" category. Washington County has a high 60% of housing in the "POOR" category with only 22.86% in the "Good" category and 17.14% in the "FAIR" category.

In making personal visits to off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine, we have found that housing conditions usually fall into one of these three general categories. Where two or three characteristics of housing are noticed in one place, usually the rest are present there. Therefore, although this is only a general housing description, we feel that is an honest look at housing conditions of the off-reservation Indians.

E. EDUCATION

The level of education of off-reservation Indians in Maine is represented by either the household head if he is of Indian descent, or his spouse if he is non-Indian, or if she is the household head and of Indian descent. This level was found to be 7.76 years of formal education.

The important idea to remember in the area of education is that education is an integral part of every aspect of an off-reservation Indian's life. By referring to the charts and graphs concerning employment, income, housing, health or others we see a direct relationship between level of education and the level of these other aspects of living.

What are some of the reasons for such a low level of formal education among the off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine? As we have seen, most adult off-reservation Indians have lived on an Indian reservation in their childhood. There they attended Indian reservation schools which offer an education continuous through the eighth grade. Many do not complete this school, and most of those who do don't go on to a highschool. They sometimes start in a secondary education program, but seldom, as we have seen from the applications, complete this course. From discussions with off-reservation Indians, they have related that it was very hard adjusting to the school system. Some claimed descrimination from the school system, faculty, and other students. Others complained of lack of guidance from the school system and their parents as to why education is necessary to their well being.

Transient seasonal workers who take their families with them are another reason for the low level of education of off-reservation Indians. Their children who travel with them either do not attend schools at all or only for short periods of time between moves to different areas. These children are never in one place long enough to become adjusted to the new school system and consequently drop out at an early age.

A poor family living situation is still another contributing factor to low educational level. Many of the off-reservation Indians that were interviewed said they left home at an early age because they did not like these poor conditions of living. Consequently they had to support themselves and could not attend schools.

Other off-reservation Indians dropped out of school at an early age because of the necessity to work to help support their family.

These are the most predominently mentioned reasons for dropping out of school at an early age by the off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine. By examing these reasons, one can see that there is probably no one reason for dropping out of school but a combination of these reasons and probably more. Neverless, the fact remains that off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine have a very low educational level.

F. HEALTH

The most serious consideration in the area of health is financial with respect to medical insurance of the off-reservation Indians. Of families where this information was available, there were only 35.05% who had any kind of medical insurance; the remaining 64.95% had none.

It should be noted that of this persent that did carry insurance, many had very minimal policies. The major factor in the low persentage of insured families was financial. Many of these people realized that they should have some type of coverage in case of sickness, but could not afford to carry such insurance.

More than 53% of the off-reservation Indians pay their own hospital bills. Of the remaining 46.65% who do not pay medical bills when they occur, the bills are paid predominently by the State of Maine Health & Welfare programs, Federal Medicare programs, Veteran's Administration programs, or not at all.

G. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion we have determined an off-reservation Indian population of 1,454. This population comes mainly from the Micmac, Maliseet, Penobscot, and Passamaquoddy tribes. More than 60% of this population is located in the Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, and Washington.

At the present time, there is only one organization working exclusively with off-reservation Indians. This organization is the Association of Aroostook Indians. This Association is in the early stages of development having only been started one year ago.

Employment and housing are two immediate problems facing many off-reservation Indians in the State of Maine at the present time.

The average income of off-reservation Indian families is $3,758.82. State of Maine Assistance Programs, Social Security, and other agencies contribute 21.05% of the total income of off-reservation families, while the remaining 78.95% comes from wages and salaries.

Off-reservation Indians in Maine have a very low level of education. Life style and the influence of Indian reservation schools are major contributors to this low level.

From results of this survey it is evident that off-reservation Indians in Maine are in desperate need of guidance and assistance.

PART V

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

In recommending any type of assistance program for off-reservation Indians in Maine, there are many considerations to be made. Location and concentration of the population, present living situation and speculation of future living situation of the population are to be considered. Also feasibility, cost and expected results of implementation of an assistance program are some of the more important aspects to be considered.

The off-reservation Indian population is scattered from Fort Kent to Kittery and From Eastport to Fryeburg. The three county regions where more than 60% of the population live consist of more than one-third of the land area in the State of Maine. This is an important factor to be considered.

What type of people are these that live off the reservations? These people are somewhat different from those people on the reservations in that their needs were not met adequately on the reservation and they took the initiative to leave. Once gone from the reservations, these families are somewhat alienated from the larger family or Indian tribe in the sense of participation as a member of a tribe, but are individuals who develop varying ideas and needs. In this respect, if any comprehensive assistance program is to be successful, it must be able to help the off-reservation Indians as individuals, as well as a minority group.

From the analysis of the current situation of the off-reservation Indians in Maine, it is obvious that these people have many and varying needs. Housing, education, employment, and health care are some of the major categories in which off-reservation Indians need assistance, but it is necessary to look within these larger areas to see the specific individual needs of the people.

Although they can not be seen in terms of charts and graphs, these needs are there and are most important to the individual families.

Examples of these individual needs of off-reservation Indians in Maine are many and varying. Three examples which would best describe them are as follows:

1. An Indian family living in the country in northern Maine consists of mother, father, and ten children. They live in a three room camp. Living conditions are very poor. Because of lack of education, employment skill, transportation, and knowledge of English language, the father has not worked for more than 10 or 12 weeks a year in the past 10 years. The sad point here is that this family was never aware of any local, state, or federal programs that could be of assistance to them.

2. An Indian gentleman in central Maine supplements his Social Security income by making and selling hand made baskets. This affords him a very minimal income because he can only sell to those who stop by his house. Since he has no transportation raw materials are hard to obtain and severely limit his production. Lack of transportation and lack of business knowledge also prevent him from marketing his product in such a way that he might realize a better income.

3. An Indian woman lives in the country in eastern Maine with three children. This woman can only work at seasonal jobs while her children were in school. She was obviously qualified for some type of state assistance, but was unaware of it. When informed by one of the consultants of the existance of these programs, and where to seek assistance, she said she had no transportation. When told that an application could be sent to her, she replied that she could neither read nor write.

These are but three of the many examples of individual difficulties of off-reservation Indians in Maine.

Because of the population location and concentration, the reason for Indians leaving the reservations, the present living conditions of off-reservation Indians and the problems these people face, we are proposing recommendations for assistance programs for off-reservation Indians in Maine that are focused on helping off-reservation Indian families solve their problems individually as well as by being part of an ethnic group. Alternative programs are proposed.

PLAN I

This plan calls for the creation of the position of "Co-ordinator" to off-reservatinn Indians within the State of Maine Department of Indian Affairs, thus creating a central headquarters to work in behalf of the off-reservation Indians. The work done by this co-ordinator would be in three basic areas. First, the co-ordinator would be responsible for making individual contact with off-reservation Indian families in an attempt to

relate to these people and their problems. Second, the co-ordinator would work with any off-reservation groups or organization working in behalf of the off-reservation Indians. Third, the co-ordinator would relate any problems of the individual, group, or organization to any public or private local, state, or federal agency which might be helpful in solving them and work closely with this agency in any way desired in order to assist the off-reservation Indians.

The concept behind this recommendation is to help off-reservation Indians help themselves through the services of a co-ordinator. We would also recommend that this co-ordinator be of Indian descent if at all possible to better assure success of the program.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CO-ORDINATOR

This co-ordinator should be a graduate of a four year college or university with specialization in sociology or public relations with some business experience—and/or equivalent work experience with minority groups and local, state, and federal agencies.

COST OF PROGRAM FOR 1 YEAR

Co-ordinator's Salary	$8,500-$10,500
Expenses:	
Mileage-50,000 miles	5,000
Meals/Lodging-130 days @ $15/day	1,950
Out of State Travel	2,500
Administration	
In-kind Services	3,500
Secretary's Salary	4,498-5,382
TOTAL	$19,382

PLAN II

This plan calls for the creation of two positions of Co-ordinator to off-reservation Indians within the State of Maine centrally located at the State of Maine Department of Indian Affairs. Each Co-ordinator will have separate responsibilities as follows:

CO-ORDINATOR I

This person will be working exclusively with individual off-reservation Indians and their families. He will make individual contact with off-reservation Indian families in an attempt to relate to these people and their problems. He will be responsible for relating any problems of the individuals or families to any public or private local state or federal agency which might be helpful in solving these problems and work closely with any agency in any way desired by the Indian people or the agencies in order to assist the off-reservation Indians.

CO-ORDINATOR II

This person will be responsible for organizing the off-reservation Indian population in Maine. He will be responsible for the organization of a volunteer board of Indian directors. The directors will be located in the principle areas of off-reservation Indian population concentration. One director will be located in the vicinity of the following towns and cities:

Caribou	Calais
Houlton	Perry
Millinocket	Old Town
Bangor	Portland

These directors will be responsible for relating the wishes of the off-reservation Indians in their respective areas to the Co-ordinator. There will be four annual meetings between the Co-ordinator and the Board of Directors.

The Co-ordinator will then be responsible for organizing these ideas into useful programs and helping the off-reservation Indian people develop and employ these programs as they desire.

The concept behind this recommendation is twofold. First it is to help the off-reservation Indians organize into an effective working organization oriented toward solving the problems of the off-reservation Indians and secondly to help these people help themselves solve their individual needs.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CO-ORDINATORS

Each Co-ordinator should be a graduate of a four year college or university with specialization in sociology or public relations with some business experience- and/or equivalent work experience with minority groups and local, state, and federal agencies. We also recommend that these co-ordinators be of Indian descent if at all possible to better assure success of the program.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A BOARD MEMBER

Any Indian person living in the State of Maine residing off the reservation who is involved with, or has interest in solving the problems of the off-reservation Indians.

COST OF PROGRAM FOR 1 YEAR

CO-ORDINATORS	
Salary Each	$8,500 - $10,500
" Combined	$17,000 - $21,000
EXPENSES	
Mileage 25,000 miles each = 50,000 miles	$5,000
Meals/Lodging - 130 days each @ $15/day	$3,900
Out of State Travel $2500 each	$5,000
ADMINISTRATION	
In Kind Services	$4,500
Secretaries Salary	$4498-$5,382
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	
Expenses	
Mileage - per director = 1,600 miles	
8 directors = 12,800 miles	$1,280
Meals/Lodging-per director 14 days @ $15/day	
8 directors	$1,680
TOTAL	$47,742

APPENDIX

APPLICATION FOR OFF-RESERVATION INDIAN SURVEY

Name_____

Address_____

_____

Date of Birth_____

Place of Birth_____

Social Security No._____

Name of Tribe_____

Address or Location of Tribe_____

_____

Highest Grade of School Completed_____

Address of School_____

_____

Divorced_____Married_____Separated_____

Single_____Widowed_____

Household Head: Yes_____ No_____

Number of Children_____

Names_____

_____

_____

_____

Annual Family Income_____

Means of Transportation:

Own Auto_____ Other_____

Housing:

Housing Development_____

Own House_____

Apartment_____

Trailer_____

Camp_____

Housing: (continued)

Other_____

Own_____

Renting_____

Do you receive any assistance from the State of Maine? Yes_____ No_____

Aid to the Blind_____

Aid to Dependent Children_____

Old Age Assistance_____

Aid to the Disabled_____

Unemployment Compensation_____

Workman's Compensation_____

Other_____

Do you receive Social Security Benefits?

Yes_____ No_____ How much?_____

Health:

Has any member of your family had any serious Health problems that you are unable to get assistance for:

Yes_____ No_____

Member_____

Type of Illness_____

Length_____

What agencies have you contacted for this assistance?_____

_____

_____

Are Hospitals and Clinics available for you? Yes_____ No_____

Health: (continued)

Do you have any Hospital or Health Insurance? Yes_____ No_____

Do you have any problems in obtaining Hospital or Health Insurance?

Yes_____ No_____

If yes, why?_____

_____

_____

_____

Do you pay your own hospital bills?

Yes_____ No_____

Are you a veteran?

Yes_____ No_____

Do you have a service-connected disability?

Yes_____ No_____

Do you receive veterans benefits?

Yes_____ No_____

Are you elegible for V. A. Hospitilization?

Yes_____ No_____

Comment Section:

Education:_____

_____

_____

_____

Employment:_____

_____

_____

_____

Health:_____

_____

_____

_____

Comment Section: (continued)

Housing: _____

_____

_____

_____

Transportation: _____

_____

_____

_____

Veteran Status: _____

_____

_____

_____

Family Status: _____

_____

_____

_____

Date_____ Interviewer_____

47

* OFF-RESERVATION INDIAN POPULATION IN MAINE

ME. P74 OFF-RESERVATION INDIAN SURVEY

1970-1971

COUNTY	TOTAL	%	ADULTS %	CHILDREN %
Aroostook	465	31.98	35.93	64.07
Lincoln	14	.96	28.57	71.43
Knox	14	.96	21.43	78.57
Sagadahoc	6	.41	16.67	83.33
Franklin	12	.83	66.67	38.33
Androscoggin	24	1.65	33.37	66.63
Oxford	18	1.24	44.44	55.56
Waldo	12	.83	66.67	33.33
York	79	5.43	40.54	59.46
Somerset	43	2.96	56.52	43.48
Kennebec	115	7.91	29.57	70.53
Washington	187	12.86	28.57	71.43
Piscataquis	52	3.58	39.58	60.42
Cumberland	98	6.73	30.30	69.70
Hancock	60	4.13	48.33	51.67
Penobscot	255	17.54	39.68	60.32
TOTAL	1,454	100.00	36.58 (535)	63.42 (919)

* CENSUS COMPARISON. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

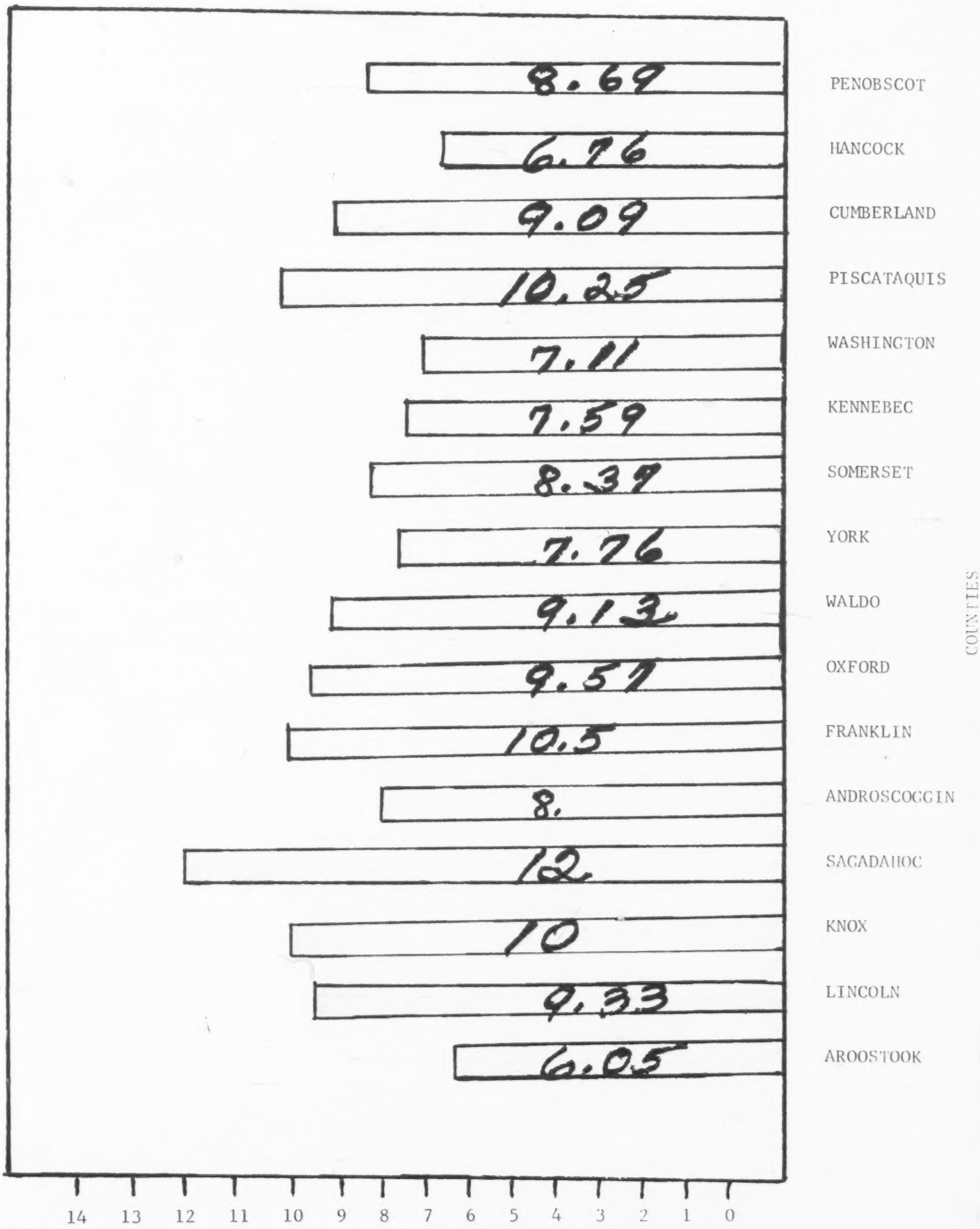
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1970

AND OFF-RESERVATION INDIAN SURVEY ME P-74

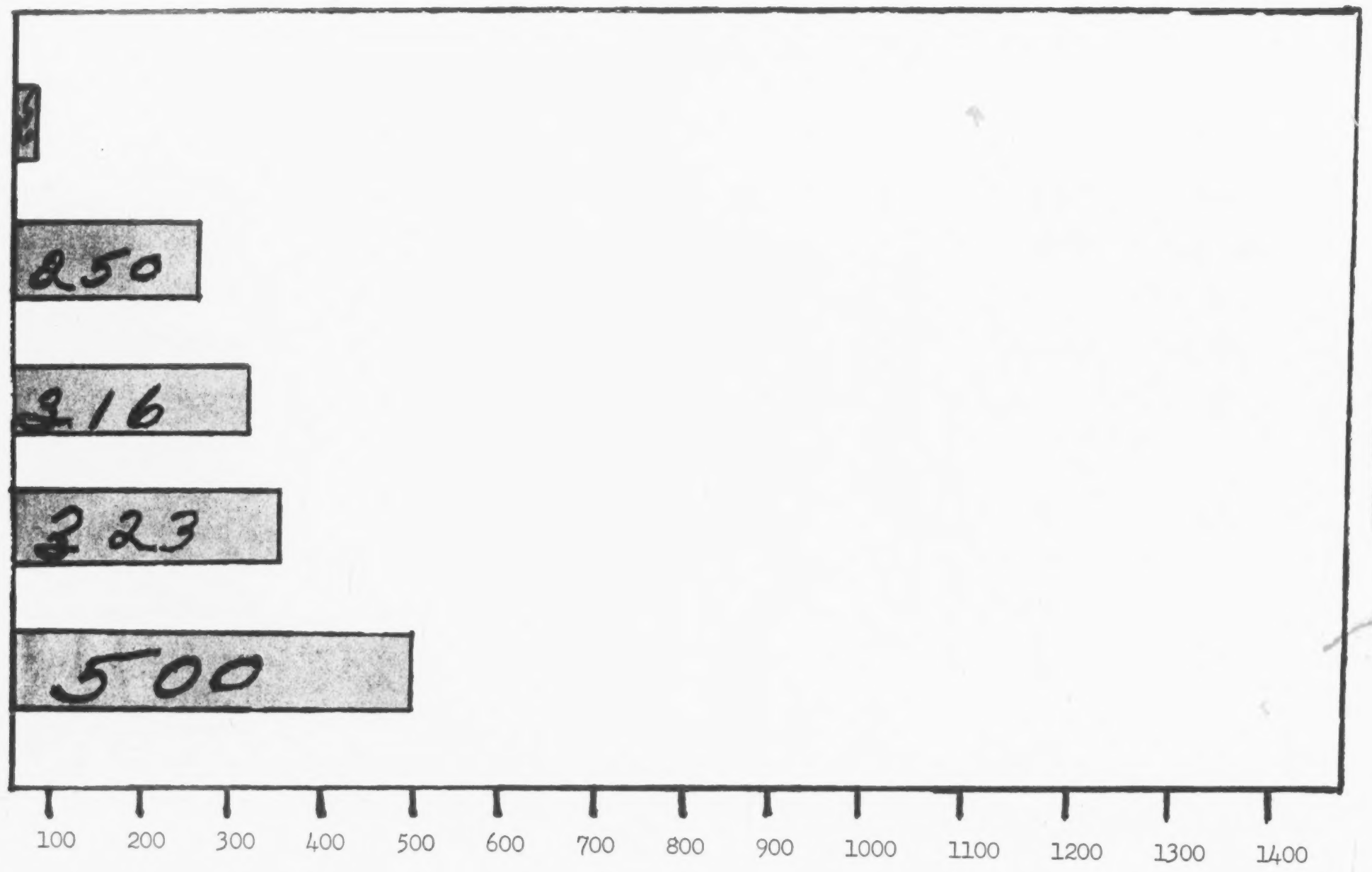
COUNTY NUMBER OF COUNTIES, 16		FEDERAL CENSUS	ME P-74 CENSUS	
State Total				
001	Androscoggin	51	24	
003	Aroostook	436	465	
005	Cumberland	148	98	
007	Franklin	11	12	
009	Hancock	36	60	
011	Kennebec	91	115	
013	Knox	23	14	
015	Lincoln	10	14	
017	Oxford	17	18	
019	Penobscot	538	255	
021	Piscataquis	28	52	
023	Sagadahoc	13	6	
025	Somerset	43	43	
027	Waldo	23	12	
029	Washington	630	187	
031	York	97	79	
			1,454	
			287	Penobscots on Reservation
			513	Passamaquoddy " "
TOTAL		2,195	2,254	

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF INTERVIEWED
OFF-RESERVATION INDIANS



TRIBES

TRIBAL ASSOCIATION



* INCOME ON OFF-RESERVATION INDIANS IN MAINE

COUNTY	TOTAL INCOME	AVERAGE INCOME	UNDER 3000	3000-5000	5000-10,000	OVER 10,000
AROOSTOOK	$ 299,774.00	$ 3,134.11	49=51.58%	28=29.47%	18=18.95%	0
LINCOLN	16,134.00	5,378.00	0	2=66.67%	1=33.33%	0
KNOX	6,000.00	6,000.00	1=50%	0	1=50%	0
SAGADAHOC	7,777.00	7,777.00	0	0	1=100%	0
FRANKLIN	24,764.00	4,127.33	1=16.67%	3=50%	2=33.33%	0
ANDROSCOGGIN	7,968.00	1,992.00	3=75%	0	1=25%	0
OXFORD	22,396.00	3,732.37	2=33.33%	3=50%	1=16.67%	0
WALDO	11,664.00	2,916.00	2=50%	2=50%	0	0
YORK	65,784.00	3,869.65	8=47.06%	4=23.53%	4=23.53%	1=5.88%
SOMERSET	57,816.00	3,613.50	5=31.25%	8=50%	3=18.75%	0
KENNEBEC	140,843.00	4,856.66	11=37.93%	6=20.69%	9=31.03%	3=10.35%
WASHINGTON	132,761.00	3,017.30	27=61.36%	10=22.73%	6=13.64%	1=2.27%
PISCATAQUIS	89,240.00	4,696.84	5=26.32%	5=26.32%	9=47.36%	0
CUMBERLAND	104,763.00	4,988.71	7=33.33%	4=19.05%	10=47.62%	0
HANCOCK	66,559.00	3,697.72	5=27.78%	8=44.44%	5=27.78%	0
PENOBSCOT	325,232.00	3,966.24	36=43.93%	18=21.95%	27=32.93%	1=1.22%
TOTAL	$1,379,485.00	$3,758.82	162=44.14%	101=27.52%	98=26.70%	6=1.64%

HOUSING CODE FOR OFF-RESERVATION INDIAN SURVEY

GOOD

Exterior - The exterior has good workmanship and appearance.

Interior - Interior has quality tile ceiling with good appearance. The walls are covered with neat appearing wall paper or wood paneling. Floors are made of a good grade hardwood, inlaid tiling or carpeting.

Heating - The heating system is a central system of hot water, hot air.

Plumbing - Plumbing contains at least 3 piece bath, kitchen sink, automatic water heater with at least copper tubing.

Lighting - Lighting is characteristic of good fixtures, relatively new wiring with circuit breakers.

FAIR

Exterior - The exterior would be covered with rough lightweight shingles not fitted tightly together with either light fiberglass insulation or even asphalt paper as insulation.

Interior - Interior consists of average to cheap quality ceiling tile. The walls are usually low quality paneling to thin plaster walls with average to cheap quality wallpaper. Floors are usually wood, either hard or soft that is usually painted.

Heating - This type of house or apartment uses a floor furnace or gravity hot air furnace.

Plumbing - Has a 3 piece bath and kitchen sink that is either old style or of cheap quality.

Lighting - Consists of drop lights, cheap fixtures, and only 3 circuits or less.

POOR

Exterior - The exterior of the house consists of rough boards, or logs. They are sometimes covered with roll asphalt paper or novely siding.

Interior - The interior has a crude rough finish with no ceiling tiles, and no cabinets or closet space. The floors are usually soft wood with no covering.

Heating - Heating is by stoves or even fireplaces.

Plumbing - There is either a single cold water faucet or pump by the kitchen sink or no running water at all.

Lighting - Lighting the facility is either done by gas lamps or a single electric light.

* HOUSING CLASSIFICATION

COUNTY	# OF LIVING FACILITIES	EXTERIOR			INTERIOR			HEATING			PLUMBING			LIGHTING			CLASS		
		G	F	P	G	F	P	G	F	P	G	F	P	G	F	P	G	F	P
AROOSTOOK	96	19	30	47	20	27	49	21	13	62	22	28	46	25	40	31	22	24	49
LINCOLN	3	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	1
KNOX	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
SAGADAHOC	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
FRANKLIN	7	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
ANDROSCOGGIN	6	1	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	5
OXFORD	7	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	0	4	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	3
WALDO	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	0	3	1	2	3
YORK	15	2	3	10	2	3	10	2	3	10	2	3	10	3	2	10	2	3	10
SOMERSET	14	4	4	6	4	4	6	3	3	8	4	4	6	5	3	6	3	6	5
KENNEBEC	26	12	3	11	11	3	12	11	2	13	11	3	12	11	3	12	11	3	12
WASHINGTON	35	8	6	21	8	6	21	10	4	21	10	2	23	10	4	21	8	6	21
PISCATAQUIS	20	15	3	2	12	5	3	14	3	3	15	3	2	16	4	0	14	3	3
CUMBERLAND	20	13	3	4	13	3	4	14	2	4	13	6	1	15	5	0	13	4	3
HANCOCK	17	4	2	11	4	2	11	4	2	11	4	2	11	4	2	11	4	2	11
PENOBSCOT	79	35	14	30	35	13	31	35	11	33	37	12	30	38	11	30	34	14	31
TOTAL	354	121	75	158	118	74	162	123	51	180	127	70	157	139	79	136	120	73	161

* HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

COUNTY	# OF OFF-RESERVATION INDIAN FAMILIES WITH INSURANCE	# OF OFF-RESERVATION INDIAN FAMILIES WITHOUT INSURANCE
KNOX	1	1
LINCOLN	2	1
WALDO	5	3
KENNEBEC	8	21
YORK	5	16
ANDROSCOGGIN	1	3
OXFORD	3	4
SAGADAHOC	1	0
SOMERSET	8	8
FRANKLIN	1	5
WASHINGTON	9	35
PISCATAQUIS	16	4
CUMBERLAND	12	10
HANCOCK	10	7
PENOBSCOT	36	50
AROOSTOOK	18	84
TOTAL	136	252

* MEDICAL EXPENSES

NUMBER OF OFF-RESERVATION
INDIAN FAMILIES THAT PAY FOR OWN
MEDICAL EXPENSES

COUNTY	YES	NO
KNOX	1	1
LINCOLN	3	0
WALDO	7	1
KENNEBEC	14	15
YORK	14	7
ANDROSCOGGIN	3	1
OXFORD	5	2
SAGADAHOC	1	0
SOMERSET	14	2
FRANKLIN	6	0
WASHINGTON	25	19
PISCATAQUIS	19	1
CUMBERLAND	14	8
HANCOCK	12	5
PENOBSCOT	59	27
AROOSTOOK	30	72
TOTAL	227	161

END